# INTRODUCED BY CAPRIVI.

THE AMENDED ARMY BILL PLACED BE FORE THE NEW REICHSTAG.

SUBSTANTIALLY THE HUENE COMPROMISE-THE CHANCELLOR ON THE UNITY OF THE GER-MAN EMPIRE-THE OLD FINANCIAL PROPOSALS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD AGAIN.

Berlin, July 7 .- When the new Rejchstag me to-day for the first time for the consideration of regular Parliamentary business, nearly all the 397 members were in their places, for it was known that the Government would at once introduce the amended Army bill, and general interest was felt as to the concessions, if any, that the Government had made on the original

Immediately after the formal opening of the House Chancellor von Caprivi ascended the tribune and in a long speech introduced the amended measure. He stated that the present form of the bill represented the minimum that the Government would accept in men or money The Government's demands were the lowest nos sible consistent with the safety of the Empire. The previous bill had been before Parliament and the country for nine months, and everybody understood what the Government wanted. It was, therefore, needless to repeat the arguments that had heretofore been advanced in favor of

The keynote of the speech was that foreign countries, not knowing intimately the German character, had been led to believe that Germany had lost confidence in herself and that the countries composing the German Empire were no longer united. This, the Chancellor declared, was an as impression, which ought to be quickly disnelled by the speedy adoption of the new bill. In the course of the speech the Chancellor referred to the action of Russia in increasing the peace footing of her army by 94,000 men since 1889, and soid that she had not yet exhausted her resources Germany he declared must increase her peace footing if her voice was to continue to have weight in the European areopagus. The assertion made by the Opposition that Germany did not have sufficient men to answer the call for recruits was disproved by the fact that 90,-000 serviceable men had not been recruited.

Referring to the expense that would be entailed the granting of the Government's demands. Chancellor von Caprivi said that the new taxes that must necessarily be levied would be horne on strong shoulders. These taxes would not touch the middle classes or the agricultural population. He could not now, he added, definitely state the tax plan, but it was the Government's intention to introduce again the old financial proposals, especially the one providing for a tax on Bourse transactions.

The Chancellor briefly recapitulated the leading features of the old measure. According to this bill the peace effective, eveluding commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal, was to have consisted of 492,068 men between October 1, 1892, and March 31, 1899. The strength of the various branches of the service during the period mentioned was to have been 711 battalions of infantry, 477 squadrons of cavalry, 494 batteries of field artillery, 37 battalions of foot artillery. 24 battalions of pioneers, 7 battalions of railway troops and 21 battalions of the transport. The average strength of the standing army was calculated in accordance with the principle of two years' active service with the colors for the infantry. The increase involved the expenditure of 66,800,000 marks in a lump sum. Of this amount the sum of 61,000,000 marks was to have appeared annually recutring expenditure was fixed at When the new system should have been fully developed. Gozmany would have in time of war a trained army of 4,400,000 men.

These proposals of the Government, the Chancellor added, did not meet with the approval of the House; and in attempting so to fix the measure the it would be assemble to the Packets. would be acceptable to the Reichstag, the Government had accepted the suggestion Freiherr von Huene and incorporated it in the bill, withdrawing its own demands on the points on which the compromise was effected. The sugestion of Freiherr von Huene was, as the House was aware, that the peace effective should be was aware, that the peace state of the next three years should be raised gradually until 70,000 men, practically the full number demanded, should be added to the standing army. It was also suggested that the sixty batteries of field artillery should have four instead of six guns each. The bill, as thus amended, had been rejected, the Reichstag dissolved, new elections called, and now the Government submitted to the new House a measure that in its details was practically the old Huene compromise bill.

The galleries of the Reichstag were crowded with people, among them many prominent in the political and social worlds of the capital. In the course of his speech the Chancellor was frequently interrupted by applause and shouts of "Quite right" "Quite true!

Herr Payer, a nember of the Volkspartei, followed the Chancellor. He deciared it was not true that the country had pronounced for, or that a majority of the House supported, the Army bill. Such a small majority as the Government night obtain would be secured only through diplomecy. increased by 50,000 men at once, and in the

Freiherr von Monteuffel, a Conservative and an Freiherr von Manteaffel, a Conservative and an active supporter of the Government, said he regretted that the Government had abandoned its own bill for the Huene compromise. It was impossible for Germany to be too strong. The riots in Paris, he added, furnished striking proofs of this assertion. The nob now ishook, and might possibly overthrow, the French Government and establish a regime that might seek strength

through foreign diversion.

Herr Liebknecht, the well-known Social Demoeratic leader, said that the Government did not
want an increased army because it feared France
or Russia, but because it desired to fortify itself
against the German people. This assertion was
greeted with cries of "Shame! Shame!"

MR. PHELPS ON THE ELLIOTT REPORT. ITS AUTHOR'S ATTITUDE-EXTREMINATION OF THE SEALS UNIUSTIFIABLE -PELAGIC SEATING

Parts, July 7.—Before the Behring Sea Tribunal of for bids. The armory will be built back of the Arbitration to-day E. J. Phelps continued his closing address in behalf of the United States. While he ave. was reviewing the report made to the American Government by Mr. Elliott, who had been appointed Government by Mr. Elliott, who had been appointed to investigate the facts relating to the seal herds. \$26,572.70 for work on the 71st Regiment Armory: to investigate the facts remains to the sear needs.

Leading 10 for work on the cist regiment Armory he was asked by Sir Charles Eussell, of counsel for Teller & Rentile, \$4,473 for work on the 224 Regiment Armory has a sked by Sir Charles Eussell, of counsel for Teller & Rentile, \$4,473 for work on the 224 Regiment Armory has a sked by Sir Charles Eussell, of counsel for Teller & Rentile, \$4,473 for work on the 224 Regiment Armory has a sked by Sir Charles Eussell, of counsel for the coun Great Britain, why this report had not been printed. Mr. Phelps answered that not one in ten reports was printed in Washington. Why this particular report Hampshire. had not been printed he did not know. The animus of the report had been explained by the fact that twenty-two windows had been put in the lantern of the report had been explained by the fact that Mr. Elliott was connected with the old lessee company, whose interests he had supported during the contest between the old and the new companies for a new lease. In fairness to Mr. Elliott, Mr. Phelps said he ought to state that the driving of seals that Mr. Elliott saw on the Pribyloff Islands in 1830 was objectionable to him, and the Treasury agent stopped

Mr. Phelps then resumed his address. He comtended that the seal herd must not be considered merely as a means of deriving a pecuniary profit. The American seals were entirely harmless, and were possessed of almost human intelligence. If they were exterminated the Pribylof Islands would be left in collinde, and would be adaptable to no human purpose. No comparison could be made between rookeries and the vast areas of land on which buffaloes formerly ranged. The pastures of the buffaloes were needed for a human population, and therefore the practical extermination of the species was ifiable. There was no similar condition in the case of The latter had a right to their harmles the seals. The latter had a right to their harmless life. All cultured nations recognized this fact. While this arbitration was proceeding, Great Britain had adopted a bill protecting wild birds valueless in themselves, but interesting and rare.

Mr. Phelps next discussed the regulations necessary to the preservation of the seals. He argued that pelagic sealing must be prohibited. The regulations adopted ought to be permarent, and should include the North Pacific Ocean in their operations. He

ridiculed the British proposals in regard to licenses and special flags as paltry and useless. The close season that Great Britain had suggested was an ut-

uille proposition. INSTRUCTIONS TO BRITISH SEALERS. London, July 7 .- "The Official Gazette" to-day publishes an Order in Council, dated July 4, prohibiting British ships from sealing within ten marine miles of he Russian coasts, on Behring Sea, or the North

Lacific Ocean, and within thirty miles in any directlet of the Commander or Robben Lebrads

THE KHEDIVE TO MARRY A TURKISH PRINCESS. Constantinople, July 7.- The visit of the Khediva of Egypt is connected with his projected marriage Princess have never seen each other. It is expecte that the Khedive will visit Vlenna, Berlin, Copen bagen and Paris. His object in going to Copenhaget is to visit the Czar.

There is great political significance in the visi matrimonial arrangement should not be perfected. Of course if it were concluded the blow to Britist domination in Egypt would be still harder; for th ultan is known to have a deep love for his daughter and energetic if the latter were to become his sor in-law instead of remaining merely his vassal. the advent, last year, of the young Abbas to the Khediyal throne, left vacant by the death of hi Anglophil father, Tewfik, Lord Cromer had succeeded in preventing him from fulfilling the formal dutief reverence owed to the Suzerain at Constantinople The new Khedive should have proceeded to to receive there the firman recognizing him as the new sovereign of Egypt. He did not go, and Abdil Hamid did not conceal his anger violation of Oriental traditions by which the British seemed anxious to show him that it was sufficient now and thereafter that the Khedives should be recognized by them. The Sultan, however, asserted his suzerain rights by over looking imperial etiquette and sending his firman to Cairo. Moreover, his special commissioner, Monktar Pacha, succeeded in gaining great influence over the youthful Khedive, whose self-pride smarted under the rather rough manner in which the British repree was a mere tool in their hands. Facts have been frequently reported showing that Abbas knew how to ecially. The latter had to make many concession to the young Khedive, who attracted to himself a larger share of the country's administration than that allowed to his father by the British.

untary and solemn admission on his part that Egypt untary and solemn admission on his part that agy has not yet become an English province. This was not, after all, the conception and desire of some great British statesmen. Lord Palmerston, for instance, wrote to Lord Charendon in 1856: "How could England and France, which have guaranteed the integrity of Turkey, go back on their promises and smitch Egypt from the Sultan!" Again, he said to Lord hand and France, which have guaranteed the integrity of Turkey, go back on their promises and snatch Egypt from the Sultan!" Again, he said to Lord towley in 1859, that England had no more need of owning Egypt than a man holding estate in the North and South of England had of owning the tans to be found along the road, provided they were "clean, always accessible and capable of furnishing a good mutton-chop and relay horses." It is true that the suez Canal was not built when Lord Palmerston uttered these sentiments.

AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES STEADY. London, July 7 .- The market for American railway ecurities closed steady, with little doing.

THE CZAREWITCH EXPECTED IN BERLIN SOON. Berlin, July 7.—The Czarewitch, who is at present the guest of the Frince of Wales in London, is expected to arrive in this city on Tuesday.

THE VALKYRIE WINS A DRIFTING RACE. Glasgow, July 7.-The regatta of the Corinthian Yacht Club, which was held on the Firth of Clyde to-day, was entirely uninteresting. There was no wind and the crack yachts entered for the race lazily drifted round the course once. The second round of the contest was abardoned. The Valkyrie proved a good drifter, winning the race in 5 hours, 11 minutes and 4 seconds. The liftannia was second, in 5 hours, 14 minutes and 5 seconds.

THE CAMPANIA DID NOT LOWER HER RECORD Queenstown, July 7.—The Canard Line steamer Cam pania, Captain Hains, from New York July 1 for Liver pool, arrived here at 8:40 o'clock this morning. Th time of her passage was 5 days, 19 hours and minutes, which does not equal her previous record for

landed at this port, and the steamer proceeded for inneed at this port, and the scenario again. Her husband, who did not go ashore, was compelled to proceed to Liverpool. A steerage passenger hamed Kelly died from apoplexy on July 2.

The passengers and mails of the Campania were landed at Liverpool between 8 and 9 o'clock this Thursday, therefore, can be delivered.

landed at Liverpool between 8 and 9 o'c evening. The mails, therefore, can be throughout Great Britain to-morrow morning.

# NURSES TO BEGIN ACTIVE WORK.

TWENTY-SEVEN YOUNG WOMEN GRADUATED AT THE NEW-YORK CITY TRAINING SCHOOL.

After two years of constant work in helping the sick on Blackwell's Island, twenty-seven womers graduated on Thursday from the New York City Training School for Nurses. The exercises were held under the auspices of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, in the Nurses' Home on Blackwell's Island, and were largely attended. grounds were prettily decorated and within the rooms were especially attractive. The graduating nurse appeared in the regulation white cap and apron and

blue and white dresses. Henry H. Porter, president of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, was chairman. He introduced Miss Dodge, president of the school, who read the eighteenth annual report. The graduating class has an exhibit at the World's Fair. The ads of Mrs. F. R. Jones was read by Mr. Porter. Dr. E. S. Peck made an address and presented each graduate with her diploma and a pocket-case of instruments.

The graduates were Emma B. Miller, Bertram O. im-riots A. Kuspp. Helen Odell Taber, Jennie S. Doland, A. Knapp. Helen Odell Taber, Jenute S. Doland, Florence Shoemaker, Myrtle Bell Snyder, May Park, Elizabeth Chrry, Margaret Alvaney, Mary J. Maefie, Armanene H. Ishanian, Carrie Gray, Grace Inez Richards, Charlotte S. Stegen, Jeanette McMillan, Richards, Charlotte S. Stegen, Jeanette McMillan, Riva S. Fester, Isabel G. Montgomery, Mary J. Wilmot, Famile M. Morris, Josephine Hill, Sarah Anna Hall, Eva Saunders, Laura A. Cross and Lilian R. S. The officers of the school are Louise Dyrebe, superintendent Diana, Kimber, rasistant superin tendent, and N. Morgon Delia Riggs and Charlotte Anna Allen, supervising nurses.

# PLANS FOR THE TROOP A ARMORY APPROVED.

The Building Department yesterday reported favorably to the Armory Board on the plans filed for the new armory and stables for Troop A. The secretary was directed to prepare specifications and to advertise for bids. The armory will be built back of the

The Armory Board, at the meeting yesterday ment Armory; James Rellly Repair and Supply Company, \$5,100 for work on the receiving ship New

# A PRISONER TRIES TO STRIKE A' LAWYER.

George Jones made an effort to "get square" with

HOW TO CHECK THE CHOLERA.

DR KEMPSTER SAYS ITS PREVENTION IS A SCIENTIFIC CERTAINTY.

HIS OBSERVATIONS OF WHAT THE EUROPEAN POWERS ARE DOING-PROFESSOR KOCH'S

ix months past has been travelling abroad as the he study of choiera and its prevention, is approach of preventing the disease; the investigation of it medical aspect was only a secondary point. ng generally of the results of his investigations, Dr.

Kempster said: absolute scientific certainty. To find out what the European Powers were doing was one of my pur-Another and most important object might be imported to this country, to find, so far a possible, whence and how they might be brought and travelled over a large part of Europe, went into

The superior system of the European Powers for dealing with the matter is apparent. history of the epidemic last winter in the insane out when Professor Koch was put in control. He quarantined the buildside out, renovated all the draining and water sy and stamped the cholera out with both feet. I had the pleasure of seeing him do it. Many medical men

The home of the cholera, as everybody knows. is in India. Every seventh year when the Ma-hometans indulge in their pligrimage to Mecca a wave of cholera is started abroad which reache over an important part of the world. No doubt their religious pilgrimages are praiseworthy from their moral point of view, but it is rather hard that the resof the world-even as far off as America-should is made to suffer the effects of them.

"Great Britain holds the key to the situation. ively little danger of a cholera invasion of Europ But her interests oppose such a solution of the pro-lem. Her supremacy in India is assured only s-long as she humors the religious customs of the natives."

Kempster holds that it is possible to keep the or Kempster holds that it is presente to very learn from a city when the surrounding towns are test or to keep it from any house in an infected. But the expense is great, and the trouble exist he expense. In illustration of this he told a house in Hamburg, which was barred from the side world during the plague. All provisions to taken in on a booked pole, the food cooked as a taken in on a booked pole. The food cooked house escaped safely, although men were dropping m and dying in the streets outside. By proper cautions every physician who worked in the host descared from the disease.

### PHILOSOPHEES DISCUSS INSPIRATION.

DR. WARFIELD ON "DIFFICULTIES" IN THE Probabition Pack, Staten Island, Dr. W. W. McLan-of New-Haven, presided. The principal paper of the afternoon was by Professor B. B. Warfield, of Prince lain of the Tembs, and Dr. McLane took part. The speakers discussed the question of in-piration from both the liberal and conversative points of view. invited to take part in the discussion, but preengarements prevented their attendance. Or. War field's paper closed with the following paragraph which relates to the much discussed question, whether there were errors in the original autographs of the

Scripture. He said.

pofficulties do still exist in the Scriptures; and "diffi-Deficulties do still exist in the Scriptures; and "diffi-culties" may be expected to continue to exist in them as long as they have fallible man for their interpreter. But "proved errors" have not yet been shown to exist in them; and as to those that are asserted, let us powers our senis in patience. All time has not run its saids yet, and wisdom will not die with the critics of the end of the nineteenth century. Earnest study of the Word may romave these "difficulties" yet as it has removed so may more serious ones in the past. And if they are never removed until the trump of down sounds, why our doctine of scripture does not depend on our understanding ther In the exercise of a due modesty we may manage credit the doctrine taught us by the Lord and H Apostles, even though some "difficulties" stand in the way. If it were not so what hope could we have in this life or the next? Do no difficulties stand in the way of our believing that the Soo of God became man and suffered and deal that we might live! Do no difficulties stand in the way of our believing that He is migh using system of the way of our believing that He is migh using system of the way of our believing that He is migh using system of the way of our believing that He is might used to be the way of our believing that He is might used to be the system of our moments of peace! God help the man who cannot believe a doctries taught by Clinis, and His Apostles, because are "difficulties" in the way, tool help the mu-thinks that these "difficulties" invalidate such a d I for one, do certainly hope and believe that they do not In the evening "Verbal Inspirations" was discussed The paper was rend by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Patterson of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church, of this city Dr. Marcus D. Buell, of the Boston University, and President J. W. Bushford, of the Onio Weslevan Uni-

# President 3. W. Bashoon, Versity, Were among the new arrivals at the school vesterday. Dr. Passhord will speak this afternoon at 13:30 o'clock on "Christianity" What It Promises to Man and Sorley," The Institute will not hold an evening session today. STABBED AT THE HOTEL METROPOLE.

AN INSANE OYSTERMAN SLASHED A WAITER ACROSS THE THROAT- HE MAY DIE.

A murderous assault in the kitchen of the Hotel Metropole, at Broadway and Forty second-st., cause a commotion yesterday afternoon. John Roacher twenty two years old, one of the waiters, was stabled by Michael Creegan, an oyster opener. Creegan was believed to be insanc. He had been acting strangely for some time and had talked as if he feared that attempts were being made to polson him. Soon fter 1:15 p. m. yesterday he sat down to luncheon with other employes in the basement of the hotel The waiters, hallboys and porters who sat at the table with him were laughing and folking, but Creegan wa suffer and silent, When Roacher placed a bowl of soop in front of him the crazy man sprenz from his seat and stabled the waiter in the face and need with a new jackknife which he had concealed under is apron, at the same time shouting:

Take that for trying to polson me!" the would in its threat where the hidde hide between the finite blade in the state of the high several threat the second of insprisonment by attacking Audence II. If the would in its learner threat Reacher fell on the floor, bleeding profusely from

# FRANCE AT THE FAIR.

HER HIGH PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS.

A PARISIAN VIEW OF CHICAGO-AN ATTRACTIVE BUILDING-RELICS OF LAFAYETTE. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE

Chicago, July 3.-It was to be expected that France would assume and occupy a prominent place in the several departments of the Columbian of these expectations. Perhaps in one or two instances her display will not be considered commonsurate with her importance as a nation, but this will not apply beyond the departments of agriculture, though in Machinery Hall her exhibits will not be what was originally intended. And it is natural that large expectations should have been entertained respecting that country; for what would any World's Fair be without representation by France, the name of whose capital is identified so conspicuously with the chief among the international competitive displays which during the last generation have here and there marked the sive stages of progress in the world's industrial history? With France unrepresented, any aggregation of specimens of national products.

was underlying all the element of national pride as well as the spirit of good-will toward the United States. Learning that they stood on an equal footing in point of floor space with Germany and Great Britain, they accepted that which was accorded them and prepared to make the best use possible of the means at their command. France has been somewhat slow in the work of installation in nearly all the departments; but as the curtains have risen, one after another, in the several buildings, scenes of unusual interest have been revealed to the public. Her people are familiar with the details of international expositions, and hence the finest touches have everywhere been applied with a view to rendering the where been applied with a view to rendering the where been applied with a view to rendering the where been applied with a view to rendering the presented to Lafayette, are among the collection. ticular to be gained by a great display, but there where been applied with a view to rendering the best effect possible in every branch of exhibits. Here and there are spots which require the finisher's hand to blend the whole into a harnonious setting; but all will be complete long prior to July 14, which will be known as "French Day" at the Fair, and which will mark the final opening of the French department. There will he a programme arranged for the occasion. Of course, nothing like the magnitude of attendance on June 15, on which date Germany celebrated her conspicuous part in the Exposition, will be approached. The French colony in Chicago is not large. There will be a reception at the French Government building, and all Frenchmen will be most cordially welcomed there.



THE LAFAYLITE ROOM.

people to walk. When they reach the grounds one is schooled of Lafayette. No

to get anything decent to eat. (At this point to the country in 1824. In a glass case are two

there is a decaded shrug of the shoulders. Every- tings containing some of the hair of General

thing is so dear and not good at that,' Still, it Washington. These were given to Lafayette

the thoughtfulness of the French people per-

mitted to be placed on exhibition for the satts-

faction and delight of Americans, who so de

voutly honor the name and memory of Lafayett.

to Lafayette while he was here participating in

the War of the Revolution and during his visit

The larger number of these relics were gifts

whether in art, science, mechanism or simply | There is some talk of a banquet on the evening handicraft, would be lacking in those elements of that day, but nothing definite on this point which, when combined, create, through details of has been settled. most disgraceful representation of the United nations of less prominence. No foreign governonly by the liberality of Thomas A. Edison in his electrical display, confidence existed everyand every one has brought that characteristic lightfully rustic setting. The plan of the build-shrug of the shoulders with him. The French- ing is odd. There are two pavilions, and these carried on imperfectly in a broken language. I warm days a charming little retreat from the ask my French friend his opinion of the Exposi- glare of the sun is thus afforded. One pavilion

tion. He throws his hands and arms into the Magnificent! But too serend out all over" "You think, then, it should be more compact; the buildings closer together ""

the larger buildings."

place as a World's Fair city?"

"And Chicago. What do you think of the

Another and prolonged shrug of the shoul-

"You are a New-Yorker," he replied. "I talk

to you frankly. When a friend asks. What do

you think of Chicago?' I say 'It is a very smoky

and a very dirty city, and a hard place in which

The French Government building is not con-

spicuous, though exceedingly attractive. It is modest in appearance as compared with that of Germany and indeed with the buildings of other ment building occupies so advantageous a site land jutting into the lake, and which marks a turn in the water line from which the beach extends almost northwestwardly in a directly southern sweep from the Victoria or British House at the point named. Along this line many of the foreign buildings are located. That of the French Government is a considerable distance northwestwardly from the German building, and it is embawered in a delightful little cluster of trees. A structure only one story in height, this concentration of foliace gives it a debrought from France has been constructed. On ir, shrugs his shoulders and exclaims, "Great! and this the merchants of the City of Paris have richly decorated with works of art, brica-brac and the choicest of Gobelin tapestry, At the other end of the building is another large Court Out?" he replies, with another delight- room, constantly kept under the watchful care ful shrug of the shoulders. "It is too far for of a French custodian, which contains many of

On the third side is a good likeness of the capitot at Washington, and on the fourth

ticular industry. Two original busts by Houdon, one of Washington and one of Franklin, and both presented to Lafayette, are among the collection.

One of the relies which will attract attention is an engraved copy of the Declaration of Independence presented to Lafayette by a resolution of Congress passed May, 1824. It is on parchment, and is surrounded by the coats of arms of the thirteen original States. Three portraits, one of Washington, one of John Hancock, and one of Thomas Jefferson, are appropriately arranged across the upper portion. The letter written by President John Quincy Adams transmitting it appears in the collection under a glass covering. A marble bust of Washington, given to Lafayette in 1831 by the city of Paris, will be looked on with interest by reason of the fact that it is a little out of the general style of busts of Washington. The name of the sculptor is not given. The marble is chipped in some places, and the relic altogether has a rather antiquated appearance; but the resemblance to the accepted likenesses of Washington as brought down through the hands of the best artists of his time is strongly marked.

To the lover of autographs there is nothing more valuable in the entire collection than a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to Lafayette, under date of June 10, 1821, from the home of the expression at Monticello. Starting out with no special address, it reads as follows: written by Thomas Jefferson to Lafayette, under date of June 10, 1821, from the home of the expressident at Monticello. Starting out with no special address, it reads as follows:

"I know, my dear friend, that the title of American alone is a passport to your attentions and good offices. To inform you, therefore, who of them merit this kindness must be an act of charity to you as of justice to them. On the bearer, Mr. Lawrence, they will be worthily placed. He is a citizen of distinction of the State of New-York, correct and enlightened and well qualified to put you into possession of the state of things in our Confederacy. "Our political winters are boisterous and our summers calm. I suppose he will find it much the case with you. I shall be your debtor, as well as himself, for any kind attention you may show him, and I bear this testimony to his merit with the greatest pleasure, as it furnishes me new occasion for renewing to you the expression of my constant and affectionate triendship and respect."

All who visit the Fair will find this room absorbingly interesting. It is, of course, a mark of the appreciation by the French of the value of the relies that they are thus carefully kept and guarded within the walls of the Government Building, rather than exposed in the French court of the Manufactures Building, where they might appropriately but with less safety be placed, and where they would be seen by a larger number of people.

NO EXPLOSION ON THE DIMITRI DONSKOL

TWO RUSSIAN WAR VESSELS ARRIVE HERE-OTHERS EXPECTED-TO RECEIVE THE OFFICERS.

Two Russian men-of-war, the Dimitri Donskoi and Rhynda, arrived at this port from Boston yesterday at 0:40 a. m., and are now lying at anchor in the Hudson River off Forty-second-st. With their arrival board the Dimitri Donskoi while on her way from Boston. Captain N. Zelonoy, of the cruiser, was seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter, and in refer-

ence to the rumored explosion said:

"Look around you and see for yourself. Do you see any evidence of an explosion? It is a mistake, I do not know where the report started from. As soon as we dropped anchor here in the river the story reached me. The river seems to be alive with it. I have received it also from a number of reporters, who visited the ship. It is a mistake. Boston last Wednesday, and while off Nantucket

expressing my pleasure at the hearty reception we received at Boston and, in fact, wherever we have We had a very pleasant stay in Boston and other places which we visited. You Americans are a wonderful people, but you do the strangest things and hear the strangest rumors." And the genial captain assumed a pose of bewilderment that would

have done credit to a theatrical star. Mayor Gilroy has called a meeting of the Columbian Entertainment Committee for Tuesday afternoon,

# AN ATTEMPT TO ROB BENEDICT BROTHERS.

John Connors, an extremely "tough" looking mad, made a daring but an unsuccessful attempt yesterday morning to rob one of the show windows of Benedict Brothers' store at Broadway and Cortlan it-st. At about 11 o'clock he threw a piece of & brick through the window of the Cortlandt-st. side of the store, making a hole a foot square. Then he reached in and tried to grab some of the watches which were hanging near the hole. R. R. Wilson, one of the clerks, who had been startled by the breaking glass, caught the thief's hand just in time to prevent his escaping with a watch. The thief en started to run, but he quickly found himself in the grasp of G. Waite Tubbs, a lawyer with an ffice in the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Buildlug. Several clerks in the store soon came to Mr. Tubbe's assistance, and they held him until a policeman put Connors under arrest and took him to the Church Street Police station and thence to the Tombis Police Court. Connors had with him two this, sharp-bladed knives similar to those used by second-story thickers for window openers." He confessed that he was an ex-convict.

# A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK GOES WRONG.

The disappearance of John H. Daley, a confidential elerk who had been employed at No. 45 Dey-st., has been followed by the discovery that he is a thief and a forger. Daley was employed five years ago at a salary of \$2,000 a year by F. B. Smith, dealer in machinery supplies. He gained Mr. Smith's con-fidence and became the manager of the business at No. 45 Dey-st. After the death of Mr. Smith, & year ago. Daley was continued in his place by Mr. smith's nephew and administrator, Oliver Smith. It was part of Daley's duty to send checks to manufacturers who furnished supplies to the firm. Last facturers who furnished supplies to the firm. Last full he began to forge indor-sments on some of the checks and get them cashed by business men near the store. He kept up the fraud until he disappeared about two weeks ago. The full measure of his stealings had not been found out yesterday, it was said at the store, but it was believed that he had taken several thousand dollars. A part of the loss will be borne by the firm, and the rest will fall on men who have cashed the forged checks. Among them are the liquor dealers, James Hall and O'Connor Brothers, at Dev and Greenwich sts., and James W. one is admitted to this apartment without a they are worn out before they arrive at any one of pass signed by one of the commissioners, and Carroll, at No. 202 Greenwich-st.; Smith & McNell, the restaurant keepers; Peter Morse, a truckman in Dey-st., and A. Brinkerhoff, with E. E. Tullis & Co., the utmost care is taken in preserving from harm and vandalism the many precious articles which at No. 267 West One hundred and sixteenth st. Daley

> It is not believed that he spent all of the money which he borrowed and stole, although he led a fast life previous to his disappearance. several months ago Daley was married to a daughter of E. J. Irving, of Passale, N. J., much against the of E. J. Irving, of fassale, N. J., much against the wishes of the family, it was said, and he took her with bim when he went away. Her father has not heard from her since. Daley has a number of relatives in Passale, and he lived in that place for a time after his marriage. Since Daley's disappearance the detectives have been searching for him, but there is no promise of his immediate capture.

also borrowed money right and left before he fied,

taking even sums from clerks with small salaries.